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CLASSIFICATION SECRETCOUNTRY East GermanyREPORT TOPIC KVP Signal Officers School in Halle25X1 EVALUATION PLACE OBTAINED 25X125X1 DATE OF CONTENT 25X1 DATE OBTAINED DATE PREPARED 17 December 1953

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REMARKS _____

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1. The KVP signal officer candidate school in Halle also referred to as KVPD Halle II has been located since 3 July 1953 at the Rail Kaserne in Halle. The installation was directly subordinate to the Ministry of the Interior in Berlin.¹

2. The signal school was organized as follows:

	<u>Officers</u>	<u>NCOs</u>	<u>EM</u>
Staff	50		
Cadre company	1	15	35
1st Company	6	1	100
2d Company	6	1	100
3d Company	7	1	150
4th Company	6	1	100

The 1st and 2d Companies included the officer candidates in their second training year; the 3d Company consisted of candidates in their first year of training, while the 4th Company included technical officer candidates in their first year of training. The 4th Company was established in January 1953. On 15 September, 3 officer candidates were discharged, 12 candidates of the second year of training were made officers and about 30 candidates were transferred to other units. The latter group were either unqualified for an officer career or did not agree with a 3-year term of training. For the coming year of training it was planned to have only three companies beside the cadre company; the 1st Company to include candidates in their third year of training, the 2d Company those in the second year of training, and the 3d Company those in the first year of training.

- 25X1 3. Officers included:

Lieutenant General Karl Heinz Hoffmann, deputy to the Ministry of the Interior;

Lieutenant General Rudolf Doelling, deputy PA, formerly PK;

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Major General Johnes, inspector of KVP schools;

Colonel Kurt Reimann, deputy D-1 at the Ministry of the Interior KVP;

Major Surich (fnu), commandant of the signal officer candidate school in Halle, ex-lieutenant of a German Army signal unit, graduate of an Antifa School;

Captain Kleine (fnu), deputy school commandant and chief of training, ex-lieutenant of a German Army signal unit, Soviet PW captivity;

Major Malt (fnu), deputy school commandant and PA officer;

Captain Ditzius (fnu), chief of the orderly room;

Senior Lieutenant Richter (fnu), chief of the Planning Department;

Senior Lieutenant Dienelt (fnu), chief of the Cadre and Personnel Department;

Captain Busse (fnu), inspector for A-tactics, formerly a member of the German Army, Soviet PW captivity;

Lieutenant Grossmann (fnu), inspector for topography;

Captain Schoelzel (fnu), inspector for political affairs, Soviet PW captivity, attended an Antifa School;

Senior Lieutenant Guenther (fnu), inspector for political affairs;

Senior Lieutenant Leibeling (fnu), inspector for political affairs;

Senior Lieutenant Stukka (fnu), inspector for political affairs;

Major Roeder (fnu), main inspector for electrical engineering;

Senior Lieutenant Schluttig (fnu), inspector for electrical engineering;

Senior Lieutenant Nawarat (fnu), inspector for electrical engineering;

Junior Lieutenant Stein (fnu), inspector for electrical engineering;

Captain Muchau (fnu), main inspector for telephone communications and engineering, ex-radio sergeant of the former German Army, former Soviet POW;

Senior Lieutenant Schurig (fnu), inspector for telephone communications and equipment;

Junior Lieutenant Kirchnick (fnu), main inspector for teletype matters, expert in the field of low current;

Lieutenant Helm (fnu), inspector for teletype matters;

Captain Perner (fnu), main inspector for signal communication tactics, ex-lieutenant in a former German Army signal unit, former Soviet POW;

Lieutenant Erbe (fnu), inspector for infantry firing;

Lieutenant Koehler (fnu), leader of the instruction platoon;

Senior Lieutenant Kirchner (fnu), CO, 1st Company;

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Senior Lieutenant Krueger (fnu), CO, 2d Company;

Lieutenant Raschewsky (fnu), CO, 3d Company;

Senior Lieutenant Roder (fnu), CO, 4th Company.

4. Arms available at the school included 500 model M-44 carbines, 70 model M-41 submachine guns, 130 model 08 pistols, 10 model TT-33 pistols, 10 model-Radom pistols, 2 model M-28 light machine guns, 1 model M-41 82-mm mortar, 8 model KK rifles and 4 air guns.
5. Motor vehicles available included 6 model H-3-A trucks, 1 model Phaenomen Granit-27 delivery van, 1 model Phaenomen Granit-27 ambulance, 6 x 3-ton trailers, 2 BMW sedans, 2 BMW sedans, 1 BMW motorcycle and 1 BMW sidecar motorcycle.
6. Signal equipment available at the installation included:
 1 Soviet-make radio set; 4 model OB-52 switchboards furnished by the RFT radio engineering plant in Erfurt; 20 model V 10-52 10-unit portable switchboards, which may be used in connection with the model OB-52 switchboard; 40 model FF-52 field telephones furnished by the RFT plant in Erfurt; 10 model FF-33 field telephones; 16 model TFC sets (carrier frequency sets) furnished by the Sachsenwerk Plant at Niedersiedlitz; 4 used teleprinters (start-stop apparatus) of type Siemens; 4 used teleswitch units to be used in conjunction with teleprinters; 40 drums of model FK-19 heavy field cable, each cable in the length of 1,000 meters; 30 drums of four-wire telephone cable, each 250 meters long; 4 carts for heavy telephone cable; and 4 carts for telephone cable.
 This equipment was exclusively used for training purposes. Further signal equipment was stored at the depot of the school. No details were available to source. Source learned that the carrier frequency sets are used from the D-1 Abteilung level of TVs upward. Signal equipment is furnished by the Central Signal Depot at Niederlehme, where a signal unit of the Ministry of the Interior was stationed.²
7. About 5 percent of the students of the school belonged to the 1935 class, 10 percent to the 1934 class, 50 percent to the 1933 class, 20 percent to the 1932 class, 5 percent to the 1931 class, while 10 percent belonged to the older year classes. Approximately 74 percent of the students had served up to three years, 25 percent from 3 to 5 years, while the remainder had served longer than five years. About 35 percent of the students came from Saxony, 10 percent from Thuringia, 10 percent from Saxony/Anhalt, 35 percent from Mecklenburg, 5 percent each from Brandenburg and Berlin respectively. About 20 percent of the students were faithful followers of the regime, 40 percent were indifferent, while 40 percent were secret opponents of the regime.
8. A Soviet senior lieutenant who wore a KVP uniform was the only Soviet adviser attached to the installation. After graduation from the school, the KVP officer candidates were to be qualified as leaders of an S-2 platoon in an infantry battalion; leaders of a telephone platoon of an S-2 Company in an infantry regiment; leaders of a telephone and teletype platoon in a signal company of a motorized rifle division; and leaders of a telephone company or teletype company in a signal battalion of a motorized rifle division. Beyond that the graduates from the school were to be qualified to exercise more complex functions without additional training such as signal officer in an infantry regiment or leader of an S-2 Company in an infantry regiment. The final examination for the second year of training was held between 15 and 28 August 1953.²

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9. [redacted] organizational set-up of signal units:

- a. S-2 Platoon in an infantry battalion:
Leader, 1 unit of radio operators consisting of 5 sections with one radio man and radio operator to each section; 1 unit of telephone operators consisting of 3 sections with four telephone operators to each section. The radio unit was equipped with 5 type-1 radio sets (transmitters - receivers), 5 accumulators and 1 receiver. The telephone unit was equipped with 1 field switchboard for 10 lines, 9 field telephones, 12 standard lengths of model FK-19 heavy telephone cable, 1 cable truck and construction equipment.
- b. S-2 Company of an infantry regiment:
Headquarters platoon; 1 radio platoon consisting of 7 radio operator teams; 1 telephone platoon consisting of 5 sections with 5 or 6 operators to each section. The S-2 Company is equipped with 2 model H-3-A trucks and 1 sidecar motorcycle.
- c. D-1 Battalion in an infantry division:
Headquarters, headquarters company equipped with 4 model H-3-A trucks, 1 radio truck, 2 telephone trucks, 1 sedan, 1 motorcycle; 1 radio company of 3 platoons with 3 radio sections to each platoon; 1 telephone company of 3 platoons with 3 sections to each platoon. The headquarters company was administratively in charge of the entire signal equipment of the battalion.

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1. [redacted] Comment. The signal school involved was previously located at the Kluever Kaserne in Halle.

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2. [redacted] Comment. The equipment mentioned indicates that the signal school in Halle specializes in the training of telephone operators. The training of telephone operators and radio operators was conducted at the signal school in Pirna. It is unknown whether the installation in Pirna has in the meantime specialized in the training of radio operators.

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